# The Evening Star.

No. 14,626.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1900-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

Cuban Women's Needlework.

Needs Will Diminish.

the needs of the widows and orphans in Cuba would rapidly diminish. "Agricul-

ture is starting up," he said, "and in to-

bacco cultivation even a four-year-old can

work picking worms off the plants. Four

years from now, I venture to assert, it will not be possible to find orphans enough in Cuba to occupy the asylums outside of the

Social Efficiency of Whites.

"It is the only tropical country in which the social efficiency of the white man has

been proven, Benjamin Gill's book to the contrary notwithstanding," he said. "The

Cuban whites are just as strong, just as in-

dustrious, just as benevolent as the same

dustrious, just as benevoient as the same class in this country. I declare without reservation that in the cities of Matanzas and Santa Clara, ranging in population from twelve to forty thousand people, there in less violence, less lawlessness than there

AMERICAN WOMEN IN FRANCE.

tatus of Wives Under the French Law

According to a dispatch to the State De-

partment from Ambassador Porter, at Paris, American women who have become

the wives of Frenchmen and subsequently

have been deserted, have a peculiar status

and the children the right to bear the name of the father. They could also inherit the father's estate. The French law would further give the putative wife the right of alimony, and would enable her to enforce

such a claim, not only against her husband, but in the event of his inability, against

his relatives.

An American wife of a French husband

An American wife of a French husband who has proved unfaithful, therefore, is properly protected by the law of France, and the husband is released from none of his obligations. If he should, under the circumstances, remarry in France he would be liable to sentence for bigamy in the courts of his own land, if it could but be shown he was over twenty-five years of age at the time of his first marriage and had entered into that contract in good faith.

TO TAKE RAWLINS PARK.

Proposed Site for a Daughters of the American Revolution Building.

Mr. Burleigh has introduced a bill in the

House providing that there be set apart

for the permanent use of the National So

ciety of the Daughters of the American

Revolution, for the erection of a memorial

building thereon, reservation 13, being

ground owned by the United States in the

city of Washington, and described as fol-

lows, namely: Reservation numbered 13,

Rawlins Park (area one acre and 30,218 square feet), between 18th street and 19th street northwest and at the intersection of

in the city of Washington, District of Co umbia.

The land shall be used only for a me

morial building to commenorate the serv-ices and perpetuate the memory of the

CZAR COMPLIMENTS MURAVIEFF.

in the Pacific.

services in the settlement of Graeco-Tur-

kish difficulties, proceeds as follows: "Ap-

while conforming exactly with the indica

in the far east an ice free outlet to the sea

reasons for misunderstandings in the poli-tical domain, enable Russia to devote her

strength to the progressive development of the prosperity of her possessions in the far

ST. PETERSBURG, January 13.-The

Continuing, Gen. Wilson explained how

Continuing, General Wilson spoke of the

# FUNDS NEEDED NOW

Senator Hanna Talks of the Coming Campaign.

# INTERVIEW WITH MAYOR ASHBRIDGE

Democrats Have Already Begun the Fight in the West.

LABOR AGITATORS AT WORK

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13 .- Senator Mark Hanna, chairman of the republican national committee, in his interview with Mayor Samuel Ashbridge of this city at the mayor's office this morning, made public the most important details of the coming campaign that have yet come from an authoritative source. Senator Hanna, speak-ing as the responsible head of the party's management at this time, declared: First. That the national issues will be the prosperity of the working people of the country, and, second, the retention of the Phil-

He declared that the republican party was in pressing and immediate need of funds to carry on the work of the campaign, and added: "It must be begun without a mo-ment's delay." The democratic party, he said, has labor agitators at work through-out the west, and the republican campaign committee finds it necessary to meet them

occasion of these most important utterances of Senator Hanna was his visit to Mayor Ashbridge's office in the company of W. S. P. Shields and Henry Burke of the local committee which this in charge the raising of the Hoooo fund which was pledged by the citizens of Philadelphia for the use of the republican national commit-tee in return for the bringing of the con-vention to this city. terances of Senator Hanna was his visit

## Senator Hanna States His Business.

The Senator and his companions remained with Mayor Ashbridge for the peried of one hour. Senator Hanna said to the mayor: "Mr. Ashbridge, the object of my visit to you today is to ascertain how quickly and how surely the money of your city's guaranteed fund can be raised and into the possession of the national committee for immediate utilization. It has been reported that the mayor of Philadelphia and the projectors of the movement which brought the national convention to your city were at variance."

Mayor Ashbridge assured him that such was not the case. Senator Hanna ex-

not the case. Senator Hanna ex-ed his gratification and proceeded with explanation of the condition of national itical affairs. "Your city has under-en to raise \$100,000 for the republican apaign fund. I must press upon you exceeding importance of the immediate the exceeding importance of the immediate furnishing of at least a portion of this money. The coming campaign will be an exceedingly vigorous one, and it will be upon two questions—the question of the prosperity of the working people of the United States and the question of the retention of the Philippines. The democratic party is already at work on the former question throughout the western part of the country. It has engaged numerous labor agitators to foment among the working s to foment among the working e entire west as much dissatison with existing conditions as lies in

Meeting Them on Their Own Ground. "The republican campaign management is eting the agitators on their own ground by the employment of men to coun-

to distribute literature at once, which shall counteract the effect of the democratic campaign material. I say to you that \$1 of campaign funds today is worth \$5 three months become

The democrats are bent upon making a "The democrats are bent upon making a most bitter campaign. It is their obsect to create strikes and to paralyze the industries of the country. It is for this purpose their agitators are working throughout the west. The efforts of the agitators are being extended eastward. Only by the utmost intelligence and assiduity can the truly prosterous condition of the United States be perous condition of the United Stat e continually apparent. Now is the for the merchants and manufacturers and bankers of this country to get their

There was a general discussion between Mr. Ashtridge and Mr. Hanna, Mr. Shields and Mr. Burke over the political condition as presented by the chairman of the republican committee, and the mayor assured the senator, that the raising of the money was in thoroughly competent hands. At 11 o'clock Senator Hanna accompanied the other members of the national committee to the convention hall in West Philadelphia, convinced that the money would be speedily forthcoming, and well pleased with his interview with Philadelphia's mayor.

# HONORS TO LIEUT, BLUE.

Women of South Carolina Present Him With a Medal. NEW YORK, January 13,-Lieut. Victor ue of the United States navy was honored today on board the battle ship Massachusetts at the navy yard by the women of South Carolina, the Heutenant's native state, for his heroic work on land and wa ter during the war with Spain. Ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson of South Carolina presented the Heutenant with a gold medal, one side of which bore a sulogistic inscription in Latin, and on the reverse side the words, "The women of South Carolina to Lieut, Victor Blue, in high appreciation of his courage, enterprise and services in the Santiago de Cuba campaign,

Among those present were Rear Admiral Among those present were Rear Admiral
J. W. Philip and Mrs. Philip. Capt. and
Mrs. Train, Commander and Mrs. Niles,
Capt. and Miss Wildes, Mrs. Thompson,
Miss Caroline Thompson, Mr. and Mrs.
John M. Thompson, Miss Tuck, Mrs. John
P. Thomas, Jr., Columbia, S.C., Mrs. W. E.
Minchin, Tennessee: Miss Thompson,
Charleston: Miss Clarkson, Alabama; Mrs.
Zashary, Mrs. Will Richards, Miss Helen
Ward, Miss Falconer, Mrs. Doremus, Mrs.
Clark, Mrs. Olcott and Mrs. Blue.
After the presentation ceremonies Capt.
Train and the other officers of the Massachusetts entertained the visitors in the offi-

chusetts entertained the visitors in the offi-cers' mess room, where a luncheon was served.

# SHOT DOWN BY BURGLARS.

## Leading Merchant at Edenburg, Ohio, EDENBURG, Ohio, January 13 .- N. K. Goss, the leading merchant here, was murdered early today by burglars.

Owing to frequent losses through burg-lary, Mr. Goss had his place of business fitted up with an electric burglar alarm, which was connected with his residence, few blocks distant. Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning the alarm sounded. Mr. Goss dressed hastily, secured the assistance of a neighbor and went to the store. front door had been forced open. Mr. Goss entered, while the neighbor guarded the alley in the rear. A volley of revolver shots greeted the proprietor. He fell mor-

tally wounded. The burglars, three in number, rushed through the front entrance Mr. Goss was carried home and died three

## PESOLATION IN ITS TRACK.

Blizzard in Southwest New Mexico Worst Ever Known There. GORDO, N. M., January 13.-Details of he blizzard which swept over southwest ern New Mexico Tuesday and Wednesday are coming in and they indicate that it was the severest storm ever experienced in the region. The velocity of the wind was terrible, all roads and trails were obliterated and the driving snow made it impossible for travelers to see their way in the storm. When the storm abated, wagons which had been abandoned were found strewn all over the section. Several fatalities are reported. It is feared that many sheep herders lost their lives. Thousands of head of stock perished and it is estimated that the loss will aggregate over half a million dollars.

# PRESIDENT MCKINLEY EXPECTED.

Arrangements Being Made at 'Frisco to Launch the Ohio.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 13.-The Ohio Society of California has appointed a committee to devise a plan for appropriately celebrating the launching of the battle ship Ohio, which is now being constructed at the Union iron works. It is expected that President McKinley will attend, together with Gov. Nash and many other prominent officials from Ohio.

# BRYAN TO SPEAK IN NEW YORK.

Gold Democrats Hope to Have Him Modify His Views.

NEW YORK, January 13.-In connection with the approaching visit of W. J. Bryan to New York the Evening Post today says: "It was learned today that great effort will be made to induce Mr. Bryan to speak while here on the lines indicated in recent interviews by Eliot Danforth, chairman of the democratic state executive committeethat is to treat imperialism and trusts as the main issues of the campaign, and avoid giving undue prominence to the 16 to 1 ssue. Mr. Bryan has made several speeches already on these lines, and it is believed

arready on these lines, and it is believed that he can be induced to leave free silver in the background while he is in what is called 'the enemy's country.'

"The dinner to be given to Mr. Bryan by O. H. P. Belmont on January 22 will be a sort of preliminary. Many of the party leaders of the state as well as representatives of the Chicago piatform democratis. tives of the Chicago piatform democrats will sit at Mr. Belmont's tables, and it is will sit at Mr. Belmont's tables, and it is said an attempt will be made to bring both wings of the party together in order that a harmonious delegation can be sent to the national convention. Mr. Bryan has given many indications lately that he desires harmony in New York state. He has curbed the enthusiasm of his silver followers here and has shown a disposition to court the favor of Tammany. He has also been in close communication with Eliot Danforth, who has taken on himself the task of harmonizing the party so that Bryan will get New York's electoral votes."

# TO IDENTIFY NEW BABIES.

Johns Hopkins Hospital Surgeons Hit on Novel Plan.

BALTIMORE, January 13.—The physicians and attendants of the obstetric department of Johns Hopkins Hospital have hit upon a happy solution of the difficulty they have always experienced in distinguishing one young baby from another. There are always from one to two dozen new-born babes in the obstetrical ward; and to the inexperienced eye they all look alike. The physicians were afraid of a "Pinafore" mix up and determined to tag the babes as

From by the employment of men to counteract their influence.

"Our men are the better in character and of higher standing, but the democrats have suppremented the work of its labol agitators by the distribution of a great quantity of campaign literature. We need Philadelphia's campaign fund of a \$100,000 in order is distribute literature at \$100,000 in order to tag the baby's name. This plaster tag is then stuck tightly on the baby's back, just between the shoulder blades. The tag is waterproof, so it is not affected by the baths given the baby. It holds on tightly is waterproof, so it is not anected by the baths given the baby. It holds on tightly until the time comes for the baby and its mother to leave the hospital, when the tag may be readily pulled off without causing he baby any pain.

# VESSEL STILL UNIDENTIFIED.

Storm Prevents Boats Going to Wreck

ST. JOHNS, N. F., January 13 .- Not a ord has been received this morning from Peters river in regard to the unknown steamer wrecked and on fire on a reef in St. Mary's bay.
Th storm is still raging, and boats canno out off from the land nor can sailing ves-els approach the vessel. It is feared that

her hull has broken up, which will increase the difficulty of identifying her unless divers are dispatched to the scene.

# THE SHIPPING SUBSIDY BILL.

Hearing Resumed Before the Senat Committee on Commerce.

The Senate committee on commerce today resumed its hearing on the Hanna-Payne shipping subsidy bill. Mr. Thomas Clyde of the Clyde steamship line was recalled. He took up the cost of the construction of vessels, their maintenance and operation. howing that the figures under the American flag were much higher than under any other flag. The cost of production for materials and maintenance would, in his opinon, gradually decrease as the demand for them increased. So that if by the enactment into law of the pending bill the demand for vessels should increase, as it naturally would, the cost of construction would just as naturally decrease in a brief

Mr. Clyde said that what it was desired to do by the bill was to encourage lowspeed vessels-vessels that would at low cost extend American export trade. said that his company, on the day the bill became a law, would sign a contract for the construction of two vessels to cost in the aggregate about \$1,000,000. President of the Munson steamship line had

Munson of the Munson steamship line had stated that his company would place at least 100,000 tons of shipping that was now under foreign flags under the American flag. He had no doubt that other lines would do the same thing.

F. B. Thurber, representing the United States Export Association, said the universal belief among American manufacturers and shippers was that this country must have a merchant marine to export American products. The bill, he said, was a potent factor in the interests of the great masses of the laboring people of the United States.

Mr. Theo. C. Search of Philadelphia, president of the American Manufacturers Association, maintained that the enactment of the pending bill would be of immense benefit to the manufacturers of the country and would largely increase American export trade.

# Promotions of Officers.

Lieut. Col. Edward H. Plummer, 35th Volunteer Intantry (captain, 10th Infantry), has been promoted colonel of that regi-ment, in place of Col. William A. Kobbe of that regiment, who was recently promoted brigadier general of volunteers. Lieut, Col. William R. Grove of the 36th

Volunteer Infantry, has been appointed colonel of that regiment, in place of Col. J. colonel of that regiment, in place of F. Bell, who was recently made a brigadler general. Col. Grove was formerly major of the colonial of the colonial states.

# HALF-ANNEXED HAWAII SEEKS PUNISHMENT CUBAN CONDITIONS

ister. Consuls and Tariff.

sion as Pacific Half-Way House.

[Editorial Correspondence of The Evening Star.] ON STEAMER NIPPON MARU, December 3, 1899.

In the trip from San Francisco to Manila by way of Hong Kong one spends a day at Honolulu and a passing glimpse is given of the first of our recent island acquisi-

When the Nippon Maru steamed into Honolulu harbor yesterday morning ample evidence was furnished of the vigorous impulse which recent events have given to the development of the Pacific communities from San Francisco to Manila. A week ago, when we passed through the Golden Gate, not only San Francisco, but the whole Pacific coast from San Diego to Seattle, was in a ferment of business activity. New blood, warm and rich, was pulsating through the veins of commerce. The section after a period of lethargy had awak-ened to its work as the strong man refreshed by sleep. Everybody was busy, pushing, hopeful. Everywhere seemingly boundless energy and cheerful confidence prevailed.

Here in Honolulu harbor similar conditions were met. Many of the external appearances were unchanged. The waves still rolled lazily up the sands of Waikiki. Unclad youngsters still paddled about in their rough coffin-shaped boats and invited opportunities to dive for coins. Hawaiian canoes, with their balancing outriggers,

darted here and there.

Punch Bowl still looked down upon a city buried in a park, with here a roof and there a tower or steeple showing through the green and irregular surface of the dominating foliage. But the harbor, once a harmonious part of a scene of peaceful beauty, a lazy Elysium, is now overflowing with ships, which fill the air with smoke and unaccustomed noises, and which ban-ish the possibility of the old day-dreaming through the hustle and bustle of intense business activity. The change is brought home practically to the Nippon Maru, for every docking place in the harbor is occupied, and she is compelled to anchor out in the channel and to land her passengers in small boats.

Uncle Sam's Way Station to Manila. The hostilities in the Philippines are responsible in part for the present over-crowding of the harbor. Five army trans-ports are here—the Hancock, Ohio, Pueblo, St. Paul and Duke of Fife-and the Indiana is lying outside awaiting the chance to en-

ter. Irrespective, however, of this temporary and extraordinary demand upon Honolulu's docks, the commercial growth of the city is such, it is said, that the docking facilities are becoming inadequate with the result that ships are often subjected to long delays in discharging their cargoes, and the demand is urgent for an enlarge-ment by dredging of the present harbor.

The transports furnish the most interesting feature of the water scene. Their bugie calls indicate that Uncle Sam, armed, is on the move. They suggest the value to the nation of this ocean diers may recuperate, its ships recoal and the horses and mules, bound for the Philippines, may profit by an absolutely essential period of rest and semi-tropical acclimation. These animals, so much needed at the present juncture in Luzon, cannot endure the ong journey from San Francisco to Manila without a break. They are kept here a week or two and proceed generally by another transport than the one which brought them to Honolulu. The transports entertained here are of all sorts, from the palatial Hancock, the old Arizona expensively refitted, with its refrigerating plant accommodating enough meat to feed a regiment for six months; its model soldiers' kitchen, its isolating hospital and dispensary, its electric lights, armory, magazine, specie tank, bath rooms and its bilge keels to prevent rolling, to the humble sea carrier of the unostentatious mule. The transport horrors of the Santiago campaign are not for Uncle Sam's boys on the Hancock. Last night a reception was given on that transport by its officers, and the ship, blazing with electric light and ringing with dance music, was crowded by army officers and Hawaiian guests.

The transports in Honolulu when we entered the harbor and those arriving before our departure were of especial interest to one group of the Nippon's passengers. These were the wives of officers, ten or a dozen in number, who were bound for Manila (General Otis to the contrary notwithstanding), and who in some instances by great good luck met their husbands in Honolulu A comparison of notes between the passengers by transport and those on the Nippon Maru, who endured substantially the same weather between San Francisco and Hono lulu, developed the fact that the transports, with or without bilge keels, rolled badly in comparison with this comfortable steamer, which with its two sister ships of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Company) is the largest, steadlest steamer that sails from San The Pacific Mail is building two larger ships, but for the last year or two the Japanese have been and for some time will continue to be distinctly in the lead.

Ex-Minister and Special Agent Sewall. Before the passengers landed from the Nippon I met and renewed acquaintance with Harold M. Sewall, minister of the United States to Hawaii at the time of annexation, who had come aboard to welcome friends from San Francisco. He is the republican son of the latest democratic car didate for Vice President, Bryan's running mate in 1896. He says that since annexa tion has rendered superfluous the legation offices he has retained them for his uses as special agent of the State Department, the medium of transmitting communications between the national and local governments. His message to the friends of Hawaii in Washington is to urge them not to forget the islands in the rush of important matters before Congress this winter.

Mr. Sewall is here observing, reporting.

waiting. It is said that he would be pleased to know to a certainty who will be the first territorial governor of Hawati. The President of the Hawaiian Re-

After scrambling to the deck from the rowboat which brought me ashore I drove (Continued on Thirteenth Page.)

hours later. The neighbor obtained only a glimpse of the murderers. They were seen moving toward Palmyra, however, and a posse at once began pursuit.

Has Its Own President, Foreign Min- Italy's Desires Regarding the Talulah An Authoritative Description by Gen. Lynchers,

# SUPERVISED BY A SPECIAL AGENT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGEPLESS A CONCISE AND GRAPHIC RECITAL

Prospers With Asiatic Trade Expan- Disposition of the Case Depends Aspersions on the Cuban People Upon State Court.

LET CONGRESS ACT QUICKLY AUTHORITIES EMBARRASSED

The Italian government has signified to the government of the United States in the polite and courteous method known to modern diplomacy a wish that the persons who were guilty of lynching the five Italans at Talulah, La., last spring should be punished. Heretofore in cases of the lynching of Italians the matter has been com-promised by the payment of an indemnity, but that does not meet the present demand of the Italian government.

## Left to the State.

As under the existing law the trial and prosecution of such cases as this is left enirely to the state authorities, the national government is well nigh heipless to mee the request of the Italian government. The state of Louisiana, through its governor, has been repeatedly appealed to by the national government, through the Secretary of State, to meet the demands of justice. of State, to meet the demands of justice. But so unsatisfactory has been the result that the national government, fiself was obliged to undertake an investigation through its own agents to learn the facts attending the lynching. The result of this investigation, which was conducted through an agent of the Department of Justice, is now on file. But the United States government at present cannot make the report the basis of any legal proceedings against the lynchers. The result of this embarrassing position will probably be fresh representations to Congress by the President, urging the speedy passage of the pending bills intended to remove from state courts jurisdiction in cases where persons claiming treaty protection are the vielims, and transferring jurisdiction over them to the federal courts.

## State Department Embarramed. It is said that the State Department is very much embarrassed by the lack of remedial action in cases like the Talulah lynching, in the prosecution of claims

against foreign governments for out rages alleged to have been committed upon citizens of the United States. The govern-ment has already been charged with incon-sistency in its treatment of such cases, in sistency in its treatment of such cases, in insisting upon full and prompt redress and reparation in the cases of American citizens killed in foreign countres, and then asserting lack of judisdiction and responsibility, owing to the dual form of national and state governments in the United States, in cases where subjects of foreign countries are the victims of mob vicience in the United States. In all cases where the United States has paid indemnittes for the killing of foreigners by mobs, etc., it has invariably stated that it was done as an act of comity and not as a seconition of national liability.

tional liability. Effect on Bur Claims.

The apparent failure of the United States to render complete justice in the cases of the lynched Italians, it is feared, will be used by the Turkish government as an argument for delay, if not repudiation, in the large claim in the case of the American bicyclist Lenz, alleged to have been murdered by brigands near Erzeroum, for which out-rage it is said the United States govern-ment has asked for \$40,000 indemnity.

# THE HEPBURN CANAL BILL

There is a Good Prospect of Its Adop

## Regarded as a Most Valuable Subside to American Shipping-Importance of Control.

Mr. Hepburn of fowa, chairman of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce, whose bill for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal was reported from he committee with favorable recommendation, says that he regards the construction of this canal by the United States govern ment as the most valuable and effective ship subsidy that the government could contrive. To go to Hong Kong from New York through the Suez canal, he says, would cost a 6,000-ton vessel about \$18,000 n canal tolls. The relief from this toll and the saving of about 800 miles by going hrough the Nicaraguan canal would be the most effective subsidy, he says, that could

He regards it as of the greatest importance that this government should have absolute control of the canal, so that the advantage of it shall accrue to the interest f American shipping and naval strategy. Therefore, he deems it unnecessary await the report of the commission appointed by authority of the last Congress to inestigate the Panama and other routes since this government could not acquire the undivided control of a route projected by nother government.

# To Press the Bill.

It is the intention of the committee to press this bill, and the opinion is new very enerally entertained in Congress that there is a good prospect that the measure will be adopted, though a month or so ago it was thought that the authorization of a new commission had delayed the matter for a year or more. It is felt that the policy of expansion, to be of fullest value policy of expansion, to be of fullest value, must include such public improvements and enterprises as will encourage enterprise and enable our people to take advantage of opportunities opened for the development of the remote Pacific trade. Upon this same theory the policy announced for this session of Congress not to have a river and harbor bill will meet with resistance.

To Take Marines to Puerto Bico. First Lieutenant A. T. Mariz, U. S. M. C. has been ordered from the marine barracks at League Island, Pa., to the New York navy yard, to take command of a detach-ment of marines there which will sail for the naval station at San Juan de Puerto Rico on the army transport McPherson.

## Mr. Bryan's Attitude on Wool. SALT LAKE, Utah, January 13,-Wool

men here have been questioned regarding statements made by the Boston Commercial Bulletin to the effect that the Utah correspondents of Boston wool houses states that personal assurances have been given them y W. J. Bryan that if he should be elect-i President of the United States he would wor retaining a protective duty on wool, ir. Bryan "having changed his mind on you would."

No one could be found who had heard of the reported change of attitude on this subject by Mr. Bryan.

James H. Wilson.

Effectually Dissipated.

WHAT IS NEEDED FOR HELP and girls in needlework and embroidery.

country what it is, and if an agency could be established for the sale in this country of their marvelous handiwork it would aid the women there to become self-supporting and diminish their dependency."

General Wilson was informed that Woodward & Lothrop of this city and Lord & Taylor of New York had already volunteered to sell such goods without charging commission, and expressed his gratification. "Women who were formerly wealthy; worth their millions," he said, "are now engaged in endeavoring to make both ends meet by the art of their needles."

Needs Will Diminich Gen. James H. Wilson, military governor of the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, Cuba, delivered an address at the Ebbitt House this morning to a gathering of representative women who are zealous members of the recently-organized American auxiliary, Cuban Provisional Red Cross, which has for its noble object the amelioration of the conditions of the needy classes resultant from the revolution and the succeeding war.

His remarks were characteristic of the nan, concise, direct, graphic and impressive, and were probably the most entertainng description of real Cuba that has been listened to in this country from an au-

Gen. Wilson had been requested to give his views upon the best manner in which relief could be extended to the necessities



## Gen. J. H. Wilson.

of the people of the island, and in doing of the people of the island, and in doing so he gave an insight into the social conditions of the population that was really remarkable. He was introduced by Rev. Mr. Stuart, who remarked that Gen. Wilson's administration of the affairs in his charge had been so splendid, so statesmanlike and so successful that his name and fame had become sources of pride to his countrymen and his countrywomen.

# What He Found in Cuba.

there, he said, he found a country that was starving to death. Every farmhouse from one end of the island to the other, every agricultural implement, had been burned or broken up. Cattle, stock and poultry had been eaten up by the Spanlards, the Cubans and the people, and the latter had been driven into the towns. No such desolation had ever been witnessed. It was as though a vandal horde had swept over the country and devastated everything. Only a few plantations escaped, and these belonged to the rich, who could afford to bribe the Spanlards and Cubans alike, and whose great owners fortified their possessions and managed to keep a few of their retainers. The extent of desolation, he declared, was be-

square miles, and contained originally 300. 000 head of neat cattle. Santa Clara prov-ince contained 966,000 head of neat cattle. When he took charge Matanzas had 7,000 head and Santa Clara 16,000 head. Today when he took charge Matanzas had 7,000 head and Santa Clara 16,000 head. Today Matanzas had about 16,000 and Santa Clara about 60,000. These cattle were the basis of the agricultural wealth, and both provinces were a pastoral paradise, but they were eaten up. The streets of Matanzas were crowded with those dying from starvation. During the four years of the rebellion one-fourth or the promistion. rebellion one-fourth or the population of Matanzas and one-seventh of that of Santa Clara had died of starvation.

layed ten months longer," he declared, "the whole of the agricultural district would have been dead. But, with our help he specter of want has been driven away want to tell you that the Cuban people I want to tell you that the Cuban people are just as benevolent as you are. They made the most heroic sacrifices. Hundreds of men died of starvation in order that their wives and children might live." Stating that the work of redemption had begun, he told his hearers not to delude themselves with the idea that Cuba was a land of harbarism.

themselves with the idea that Cuba was a land of barbarism.

"The school system prescribed by law in Cuba," he exclaimed, "is as good as ours." The teachers, he said, were not as well equipped as ours, because there were no normal schools or such institutions in the island, but many of them had been educated in this country. He spoke, as an instance, of a school taught by a graduate of Cornell in a town in his district. "He had fifty-four scholars and all spoke English as well, almost, as we do, and could hold their own with any similar number of scholars in the same grade in this country." There were no divided schools in Cuba. There were no negroes in our acceptation of the term. The mulattoes were called marinos; those blacker were called pardoes. The word "nigger" was never heard in Cuba.

"In extending your assistance to the schools of Cuba" said.

uba.
"In extending your assistance to the chools of Cuba," said Gen. Wilson, "con schools of Cuba," said Gen. Wilson, "cor fine yourself to the matter of furnishin books and desks and school appliance books and desks and school appliances. There is no necessity for establishing necessors ones. The books and appliances were a worn out or destroyed during the years of the revenity of the property of the pr

### Bright Cuban Children "I can tell you this." he declared, "that

ing your cast-off winter clothing down there, for it cannot be worn. Indeed, there is no use in sending anything but money to Cuba, and an intelligent representative to direct its expenditure. I can quote the coon song of May Irwin very appropriately as regards Cuba in the extension of charity: 'If you ain't got no money you needn't come around!' The Red Cross, I am sorry to say, has already wasted much money in establishing eleemosynary institutions, and then finding funds were lacking to conduct them. Devote your help to assisting the institutions already established. Teachers and kindergarteners may be sent with wisdom, but bear in mind that light clothing, plenty of shoes and stockings, medicines that will build up enervated systems, are what are needed. Everything else would be a work of supererogation."

thoritative and dependable source.



Gen. Wilson, after acknowledging the compliments, stated that the conditions of Cuba had been apparently thoroughly exploited through reports of an official character and by the press. When he went there, he said, he found a country that was of desolation, he declared, was be-

yond finite comprehension.

The province of Matanzas comprised 3,000

Effect of Intervention. "If intervention on our part had been de-

the school children in the city of Matanzas, from four to fourteen years old, could not be equaled by the same school children in any American town. They are the bright est little talkers you ever saw. The insular treasury has abundant money to support these schools; it is overflowing with funds. The way you can help is by helping in se-curing the books and appliances, as I have turing the books and appliances, as I have stated."

Gen. Wilson, approaching the subject of middle and appliances and appliances.

Gen. Wilson, approaching the subject of widows and orphans, said the census taken under his direction was so startling that he could not give the figures. In sixty days the official census would be published and would speak for itself. There were plenty of orphan asylums and women's homes and the establishment of more was unnecessary. Help should be extended to those already established. Absolute Necessities.

# The government could not supply many

bsolute necessities, such as ladies' under clothes, bed clothing, towels, pillows, shoes and stockings. The latter were eminently

and stockings.
...eeded.
"Tetanus is universal in Cuba," he said.
"A wound in the foot of a human being or
of an animal is almost sure to result in
lockjaw. Shoes and stockings, therefore,
light clothing or the material to make up
are chief requisites. There is no use send-

## A DEMONSTRATED FACT.

There is no business that cannot be benefited by judicious advertising, and there is none that may not waste money by poor use of

# HEWETT TESTIFIES

Offered Myers \$10,000 to Vote for Clark.

# WHEN WHITESIDE MADE CHARGES

What the Senator is Alleged to Have Said.

emarkable ability of the Cuban women WAS NOT PROMISED PAY "They could teach the women of this country what it is, and if an agency could

> When the Scnate committee on privileges and elections began its session today in the case of Senator Clark of Montana the defense stated that they had been unable to find the letters written to Senator Clark and Mr. Bickford by the dentist, Ector. It was then decided to have C. W. Clark, son of the senator, make a statement as to the disposition of the documents, but Mr. Clark being absent, Mr. Garr was recalled to afford Senator Turley an opportunity to question him concerning his visits to Helena prior to the meeting of the legislature last winter. Garr said the principal object of his visit was to see about his resignation

# Offered Myers \$10,000 for His Vote.

as United States commissioner.

The first regular witness of the day was M. L. Hewett, a miner, who was in Helena Cuba to occupy the asylums outside of the big cities.

"Food there is remarkably cheap. The sweet potato is a simple food. With a sharp stick a man can prepare the ground for planting, and forty days after the crop is edible and remains so until the last tuber is eaten and replanting is necessary. Nature is bountiful in Cuba. The people are industrious and benevolent. The proportion of the whites to the blacks is as two to one. during the session of the legislaturs in '99. during the session of the legislaturs in '89. He said that Charley Clark had asked him to see Senator Myers and offer him \$10,000 for his vote for Mr. Clark as senator. He had accordingly talked with Mr. Myers, and testified that the gentleman had told him, after first declining the proposition, to say to Clark that if he was disposed to do so he could put \$10,000 in the hands of Mr. Whiteside to be paid him (Myers) in case he should vote for Mr. Clark. Hewett said that the senator's son stated that this arrangement was satisfactory and afterward told him that the money for Myers had been given to Whiteside and that his vote was assured.

Mr. Hewett said that during the senator-

Mr. Hewett sald that during the senator-ial contert he had talked frequently with Senator Cark. Once he had remonstrated with the senator concerning Whiteside as a well-known supporter of Daly, but the senator had, he said, assured him that Whiteside's fidelity was assured because of the fact that he (Whiteside) was in trouble with the Clark opponents over a building he was constructing in Butte.

It less violence, less lawlessness than there is in any cities of the same size in the United States. There is no more humane, no more kindly people than the Cubans. Every unkindly term that has been leveled at them has been unjust and untrue."

Gen. Wilson was asked by one of the ladies whether the Spaniards or the Cubans represented the best class of the citizens of the island.

"The Cubans," he responded with emphasis. To Blame the "Daly Gang." The witness also said that he had seen the senator at his rooms at the Helena

Hotel a short time after the Whiteside exposure, and had asked him what he proposed to do, when the senator had replied: "There is only one thing to do, and that

"There is only one thing to do, and that is to make the people believe that the Daly gang have furnished the money and have put up a conspiracy against us."

"I asked him," continued the witness, "if he could make that stick, to which he replied, There is no trouble about that, because if we put up a good excuse the people will believe us and we can again get the members together."

The witness also detailed a conversation which, he said, he had find with Senator Clark upon the eve of the investigation by the state supreme court, in which he told the senator that Tom Lyons, one of the senator's workers had threatened to go into court and testify against Clark because the latter's friends had not kept their promises to him.

before the law of France.

The French law of marriage provides that marriages contracted by French citizens in foreign countries are valid if celebrated cause the latter's friends had not kept their promises to him.

According to the witness the senator had then replied: "I don't owe these (using an offensive phrase) anything. I have paid them all they asked. I am under no obligation to them, and I expect them to do as they agreed to do by me." Mr. Hewett said, however, that Mr. Clark added that he would have his son see Lyons. He said that Mr. Clark had often spoken to him of his son, and of Messrs. Wellcome, Bickford, Steele and others as his friends in the senatorial fight. Wellcome and Charley Clark were regarded as the senator's especial representatives.

Not Interested in Any Candidate. according to the forms habitual in those countries, provided they conform to the re-quirements of the French code with requirements of the French code with respect to age, prior marriage, kinship, parental consent and consent of the parties. If, however, these formalities have been disregarded the deserted wife still can claim recognition if she was twenty-two years of age and her husband twenty-five at the time of the marriage, and if there was no manifest intention to evade the provisions of the French law. Under these conditions the alliance would be known by the courts as a putative marriage, the effect of which would be, notwithstanding the invalidity of the marriage, to give the wife the status of a legally married woman and the children the right to bear the name of the father. They could also inherit the

# Not Interested in Any Candidate.

On cross-examination, Mr. Hewett said he was a republican and not specially interested in any of the senatorial candidates. He had "just drifted into" the contest. He pronounced as incorrect the report of the testimony taken before the bort of the testimony taken before the Lewis and Clark county grand jury furnished the committee by the memorialists, and he added that he had not told all the facts to the jury. Indeed, he had never told all to any one until he had given the details to Mr. Binney, one of the attorneys for the memorialists in Washington, a few days since.

Senator Faulkner's questions were devoted to showing inconsistency on the part of the witness in refusing to give the details to Montana representatives of the prosecution, whom he knew, and then giving them to Mr. Binney, whom he did not

days since.

know. He asked Hewett whether Mr. Binney had He asked Hewett whether Mr. Binney had not promised to see that he was "taken care of," but the witness replied emphatically in the negative, adding that he had "received nothing and no promise of anything from the anti-Clark people for his part in this proceeding."

Under pressure he said that when he went before the grand jury he had desired not to reveal all his transactions during the sitting of the legislature. He had replied only to questions asked him, and he did not consider that he had perjured himself in withholding some of the facts. He had, however, made up his mind to tell the whole truth here.

Concluding his testimony, Mr. Hewett said he had received no pay for his services from Mr. Clark and no promise of any. He had been interested with the senator in a mining company and preferred him to his opponents.

his opponents

# FOR USE OF HORSEMEN.

heroes of the revolutionary war, to be erected and owned by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for its purposes and benefits, and when it ceases to be used for such me-morial building it shall revert to the United States and all rights hereby granted shall Two Bridle Paths Laid Out South of the White House. For the benefit of Secretary Root, Adjutant General Corbin and other eques

trians who do not have time to go into the suburbs for herseback exercise, Colonel Bingham, the engineer officer in charge of Alludes to His Acquisition of a Port the public buildings and grounds, has laid out two bridle paths in the reservations south of the President's mansion. czar has addressed a rescript to Count Muravieff, in which after eulogizing his around the ellipse in the old White Lot. It is about one mile in length and about seventeen feet wide, a short distance withpointed guardian of the most important in the boundary line, and is intended for the use of equestrians exclusively. The shrubbery and a few small trees on the nterests of the state, you have co-operated, shrubbery and a few small trees on the line of the path were removed and the path inclosed with a single wire on each side, which wire was subsequently removed. Wooden bridges were placed across gutters where required to connect the path with roadways. In order to give better illumination at night, the top sections, each nine feet long, were removed from the electric poles around the border of the ellipse, thus shortening the poles and bringing the light nearer the ground.

A similar bridle path, about 5,200 feet in length and eighteent feet wide, has been tions I gave you, in the realization of the traditional tendency of Russia to obtain in the far east an ice free outlet to the sea. The agreement arrived at with the government of China relative to the cession in usufruct of the Kwang Tung peninsula with Ports Arthur and Dalmy, while testifying to the reciprocal friendship and confidence which exists between the two great neighboring empires, fulfills the evident necessities of Russia as a maritime power, and will create in the Pacific a new center for the commercial and industrial enterprises of the entire world. The negotiations subsequently undertaken under my direction with the British and Japanese governments led to the conclusion of partial understandings which, by removing reasons for misunderstandings in the political domein and his product of the political domein and his product. in length and eighteent feet wide, has been laid off and staked around the Washing-

ton Monument Park, a short distance with-in the boundary line. This path is also in-

tended for the sole use of persons desiring exercise on horseback on a dirt road with-

exercise on horseback on a dirt road with-out the necessity of going beyond the city limits. Secretary Root and Adjutant Gen-eral Corbin may be seen on the bridle path immediately back of the White House every afternoon after office hours, when the weather is favorable.